

THE CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4772. 號九十月十年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

日四十月九年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. AGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROUSSE, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore, O. HEINZEL & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co., Swatow, CAMERON & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDEN & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KINLEY & WATKIN, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM KUNZE, Esq.
H. HOFFBUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposits Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 8% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES of INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN KITTEL, Ph.D., Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KINLEY & WATKIN, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.

FOR SALE.

MEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

MEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES of ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

ROTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BRO'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MARSHY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.,
Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

THE POWERFUL STEAMER "SEA GULL."

48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steam 8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug and Water Boat, and can be again adapted for the latter purpose at little expense. She has proved herself to be an excellent Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engine and Boiler being in first-class order.

ALSO,

The Schooner "CORA N."

134 tons register, built at Singapore in 1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak, with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly repaired and refitted in April last, and is now in first-class order.

For further Particulars, apply to MORRIS and RAY, Ship Brokers, where the Inventories may be seen.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no15

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH, 70 feet Long, 12 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water. Compound High Pressure Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH, 65 feet Long, 11 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water. High Pressure Double Cylinder Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH, 60 feet Long, 8 feet 6 inches Beam, 5 feet 6 inches Depth of Hold, 4 feet 9 inches Draft of Water. High Pressure Single Cylinder Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

For further Particulars, apply at WEST POINT FOUNDRY, late P. & O. FACTORY.

Hongkong, September 25, 1878.

FOR SALE.

AN OPEN SAILING BOAT, with Masts and Sails Complete, and also can be used for Pulling Six Oars.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR REGATTA.

For Particulars, apply to T. ANTHONY & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

F. HUTCHINGS

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BERT MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

Shop—WILKINSON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition.
PANTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.
ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.
Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.
POCKET KNIVES.
THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.
SWIMMING BELTS and AIR CUSHIONS.
CHABLES, in Pints.
TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths.
FRIEZES, for Usters.
WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.
CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition.
KEELER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.
KEITH JOHNSTON'S LATEST ATLAS.
DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE.
TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.
SADDLERY.
SCARVES and TIES, Newest Patterns.
GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS.
NEW SEASON'S APPLES.
THE NEWEST NOVELS.
RED HEART RUM.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES, 1879.

THIS MEETING will take place on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th, 21st and 22nd February, 1879.

GENTLEMEN having suggestions to offer or Presentations to make are invited to communicate with the CLERK of the Course on or before the 19th Instant.

By Order, M. W. SAUNDERS, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878.

HONGKONG RACES, 1879.

THE HONGKONG DERBY, a SWEEPSTAKES of \$20 Each, half forfeit if Declared on or before the Date of Closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies bred in the Colonies at Date of Entry (25th January, 1879). First Pony 70 per cent., Second Pony 20 per cent., and Third Pony 10 per cent. Weight 10st 7lb. One-mile-and-a-half. NOMINATIONS Close on SATURDAY, 21st December, 1878. Addressed to the CLERK of the Course, at the Hongkong Club.

By Order, M. W. SAUNDERS, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878. no1

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and FOOCHOW, leaving Hongkong September 15th, and returning November 1st.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

MOORE & Co.,

"VARIETY STORE"

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SIXTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TALS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 11th October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 21st October.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st October, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 5, 1878. no14

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE of PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the Term of One, Two, or Three Years from the 1st of March, 1879, under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1858, will be Received at this Office, until Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October, 1878.

Each Tender should specify the Monthly Payment offered for the period above-mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licenses direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By Command, C. MAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, October 3, 1878.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878. no1

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label.

Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOHERS & Co. are our only Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.

New York, July 9, 1878. no20

STRAITS ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE First Number of the Journal of this Branch of the ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY is NOW READY for Delivery. Copies can be obtained from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Singapore, or from the Editor "CHINA MAIL."

Extra Copies to Members, \$1 Each.
Copies to Non-Members, \$2 Each.

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, AND TO R.I.H.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraits and fitted up so as to command the best light throughout all the Hours of the Day is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., under the personal Management of D. K. GRIFFITH, who has introduced all the latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS AND REDUCTIONS.

In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges. STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, September 19, 1878.

FOUND.

A PAIR of GREEN GLASS SPECTACLES, Silver Mounted, which were left in St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, on Sunday, the 6th Instant. The Owner can have same by applying to Mr. GRIMBLE, at the Magistracy, and Paying Expenses of Advertising.

Hongkong, October 17, 1878. oo24

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY), October 19th, 1878.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA AND OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

"GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT," In Four Acts.

MISS ELICIA MAY AS DROGAN.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Drogan (A Page)...Miss ELICIA MAY.

Occorico (Duke of)...Mr. H. VERNON.

Brabant...Mr. J. ROLLINGS.

Golo (Prime Minister)...Mr. ADAMS.

Charles Martel...Mr. CAUDLE.

Burgomaster of Caracoon...Miss B. DRAGGER.

Oswald (A Page)...Mr. MELROSE.

Philbert (Squire)...Mr. VERNON.

Grab (The Bold)...Mr. VERNON.

Piton (a...Mr. ROLLINGS.

Brigitte...Miss A. DRAGGER.

Genevieve...Miss OLGA STANLEY.

Bakers, Councillors, &c.

THE WONDERFUL PIE.

THE BALCONY DUET.

THE SONG OF THE PIE.

THE CROWING CHORUS.

THE PAGE'S SONG.

CHARLES MARTEL'S DEPARTURE FOR PALESTINE.

THE GENDARMES' DUET.

DROGAN'S SLEEP SONG.

THE CUP OF TEA SONG.

GOLO'S GROTESQUE SONG AND DANCE.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs KAYE & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Prices of Admission: Dress Circle or Orchestra Stalls...Two DOLLARS.

Private Boxes...One DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, October 19, 1878. oo20

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "KANGTUNG," Capt. PUNGBANG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 20th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878. oo20

Shipping.

Steamers.

Shipping.

Sailing

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF
MR DAVID ROBERT FENTON
CRAWFORD in our Shanghai Firm,
CEASED on 31st March last.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Shanghai, October 10, 1878. no14

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FROM This Date, and during the
Absence of the Undersigned, Mr
REGINALD DIGBY STARKEY is author-
ized to Act as Agent for the Company in
Hongkong.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no15

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm
CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. del3

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having This Day PUR-
CHASED THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book
Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DIS-
PENSARY hitherto Carried on by Mr W.
BALL, will conduct and carry on the said
Business (in connection with the VICTORIA
DISPENSARY) on his own Account from
This Date.

WM. CRUICKSHANK.
Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called
NG HOK MUN is admitted a
Partner in our Firm from the 2nd
February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, September 30, 1878. del3

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF
the late MR NG SIN FOO otherwise
called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED
from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, September 30, 1878. del30

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but
Debts prior to that Date will be received
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr LEONG YOK CHUN,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, occupied by
The Hon. CHOI SMITH.

House No. 7, Zealand Street, at present
occupied by Mr HEVERMANN.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 7, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers,
The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley
Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of
No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or
together, as required, with immediate pos-
session.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole
House or in Flats, with
immediate possession.

As also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-
ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING
HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at
Wanchai. These may be had in Ap-
partments of Two or Three Rooms to suit con-
venience. Fine spacious Verandah looking
on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,
MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA
BOMBAY,

ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"VENETIA," Captain G. G. PERRINS,
will leave this on THURSDAY, the 24th
October, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 12, 1878. oc24

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 31st October,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. "YANGTSE," Commandant RAFAEL,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and so-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 30th October, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 18, 1878. oc31

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at Noon,
taking Cargo, and Passengers for Japan,
the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 31st October. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, October 17, 1878. nol

NOW READY.

FRING-SHUI; or, THE REMAINS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EVELL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EVELL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Oswald & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1876.

Insurances.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED
RATES, and upon Terms very favourable
to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.,
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$8,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTREE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

ACCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"OCEANIC," from San Francisco, &c.,
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer
will be landed and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 16, 1878. oc23

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
"Emeralda," from Manila, are hereby
notified that their Goods are being landed
and stored in the Godowns of the Under-
signed at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1878. oc21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. "AVAL."
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
"Gange," from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godown, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signee, before To-day, the 14th Inst., at
5 p.m. requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATUR-
day, the 19th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 14, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of CHAN WONG TONG, Deceased.

"TAK A CHAI,"
"THOMAS HAST,"
"WILLIAM SHANNON,"
"A FONG,"
"WILLIAM MARSHALL,"
"LEE AH LOO,"
"ACHUN,"
"MASUN,"
"ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,"
"WONG YOW,"
"LEONG KIN,"
"WILLIAM DUNPHY,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accord-
ance with the provisions of Ordinance
No. 9, of 1870, Section 4, an Order has
been made by FRANCIS SNOWDEN, Esquire,
Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
of Hongkong, limiting the time for ORE-
CIDITORS and others to send in their
CLAIMS against the above Estates to
MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1878,
or on or before which date all Claims must
be proved, otherwise they will not be in-
cluded in the scheme of Division.

All Persons indebted to the said Estates
are required to make immediate Payment to
O. B. PLUNKET,
Official Administrator.

Hongkong, October 4, 1878. nol

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VII.

OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

The Chinese in Borneo.

Joitings from the Book of Rites.

The Character of the Chinese.

On the Use of the Character Fong.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-
ming.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung-
king.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Dutch Doctors in Borneo.

The Graphic and the Kiln.

On the Syllabic Spelling.

Loos Operandi in Flogging.

Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.

A Chinese Coin.

Annuaire Sovereigns.

Chinese Bank-notes.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or
Furnishings will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 20, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at
Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, August 23, 1878. no28

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND.
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SLIPS, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
Assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,

WILLS;
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 91.
CHINA SEA.

WANCHOW DISTRICT—WANCHOW HARBOUR.

"Lion Rock" Beacon.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BEACON
has been erected on a small Pinnacle
Rock called "SHIH SHIH" (Lion Rock)
Submerged 8 feet at H. W. Springs,
situated near the anchorage at Wanchow
about 600 feet S. E. of the East end of the
Island known as the Chiang-Hsin-Sai,
which is in the middle of the River oppo-
site the North Wall of the City.

The BEACON consists of a POLE, 15
inches in diameter, painted Black and
White Alternate Bands, on which is fixed
a BALL, 8 feet in diameter, painted Black
with a Horizontal White Band round the
Centre.

Whoever was responsible for public order, the
harmony, and convenience in Walswich, the
up

BATHURST, Wednesday Evening.
Although nearly five miles distant from the scene of the collision, a number of bodies were washed on to the shore and past this point. This is accounted for from the fact that there was a strong ebb tide at the time. It was soon after 9 p.m. on Tuesday, that the first victim of the disaster was picked up and then in quick succession the bodies

Benjamin Smith, of 37, Market-street, Edgewood-road, one of the survivors in the Woolwich infirmary, states that the first he knew of the accident was hearing some one shout out "Good God, there is a ship down on us," and on looking up, he saw a huge vessel strike them under the paddlewheel. The lights of the Princess Alice were burning brightly, and he had noticed them being lighted about 30 minutes earlier. When the collision took place one man held out his arms and said that they need not be alarmed. The speaker, however, mounted the side of the saloon by a rope, and as to take him a little higher and within reach of the ladder at the side of the ship which had struck them. There were, however, five or six hanging to it, and it gave away badly. He was hurled into the

Mr Henry Reed, stationer, of 57, Oxford-street, says:—"My wife and I had been down at Gravesend spending the day. We did not go down by the Princess Alice, and our return by her was quite accidental. We were during the voyage on the upper deck, where there were other first-class passengers—men, women, and children; but the deck was not crowded. The other portions of the ship seemed to me to be very much crowded, chiefly by pleasure-passengers. I never before saw so many children on board a Thames steamer, and the proportion of women on board seemed to be very large, but throughout the passage from Gravesend there was perfect order. I did not see one person under the influence of liquor on board. Up to within a few moments of the collision a band was played."

Mr Brown, of Mortimer-road, describes his experience of the early part of the disaster as that of a very unpleasant dream. He was sitting in the saloon, when he heard crash; and he then said to his wife, "Sit quietly still, and it will be all right." Immediately afterwards the steward rushed to the saloon, and said, "Get on to the deck for your lives; the boat is sinking." He rushed out of the saloon, but could not get far owing to the crush of persons, men, women, and children all shrieking and screaming together. He turned to his wife and said, "My dear, this is the last minute of our lives," and directly after they were dashed off their feet, and amid the most astounding cries for help and shrieks he saw plunged feet foremost twenty feet below the surface. The sensation of the slides, logs, and arms beneath the surface of the water is better imagined than can be described. Beneath the water Mr Brown remembers to have caught sight of his children and his will. Being a good swimmer he instinctively struck out to the surface, and it then seemed like an eternity before he could reach the top of the water. In his journey upward he appeared to have passed through a dense mass of coal cinders, as he was almost smothered with the debris. Having arrived at the surface of the water he struck out, and in a few strokes found himself alongside of what he described as an immense wall of steel, which proved to be the **Barrel** Centre.

Quotations

HONGKONG, October 19, 1878.

bank, on demand, ... 3/7 a 1/2

Shares.

Temperature:

at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)

Honeskone, October 12, 1878.

SOMETER=	9 A.M.	...	80.080
Do.	1 P.M.	...	80.030
Do.	4 P.M.	...	—
SOMETER=	9 A.M.	...	73
Do.	1 P.M.	...	78
Do.	4 P.M.	...	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	...	74
Do.	Do.	1 P.M.	74
Do.	Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do.	Maximum	...	79
Do.	Minimum over night	...	77

Portfolio.

THE BARD AND THE CRICKET.

By ROBERT BROWNING.

What a pretty tale you told me
Once upon a time
—Said you found it somewhere (scold me!)
—Was it prose or was it rhyme,
Greek or Latin? Greek, you said,
While your shoulder propped my head.

Anyhow there's no forgetting
This much if no more,
That a poet (pray, no petting!)
Yes, a bard, sir, famed of yore,
Went where snublike used to go,
Singing for a prize, you know.

Well, he had to sing, nor merely
Sing but play the lyre;
Playing was important clearly
Quite as singing: I desire,
Sir, you keep the fact in mind
For a purpose that's behind.

There stood he, while deep attention
Held the judges round,
—Judges able, I should mention,
To detect the slightest sound
Sung or played amiss; such ears
Had old judges it appears!

None the less he sang out boldly,
Played in time and tune,
Till the judges, weighing coldly
Each note's worth, seemed, late or soon,
Sure to smile: "In vain you try,
Picking faults out: take the prize!"

When a mischief! Were they seven
Strings the lyre possessed?
Oh, and afterwards eleven,
Thank you! Well, sir—who had guessed
Such ill luck in store?—it happened
One of those seven strings snapped.

All was lost, then! No! a cricket
(What "cricket"? Pooh!)
—Some mad thing that left its thick
For mere love of music—flew
With its little heart on fire,
Lighted on the crippled lyre.

So that when (Ah, joy!) our singer
For his truant string
Feels with disconcerted finger
What does cricket else but fling
Fiery heart forth, sound the note
Wanted by the throbbing throat?

At and, ever to the ending,
Cricket chirps at need,
Executes the hand's intending,
Promptly, perfectly,—indeed
Saves the singer from defeat
While her chirrup low and sweet.

Till, at ending, all the judges
Cry with one assent:
"Take the prize—a prize who grudges
Such a voice and instrument?
Why, we took your lyre for harp,
So it thrilled us forth F sharp!"

Did the conqueror spare the creature,
—Once its service done?
That's no such uncommon feature
In the case when music's won
Finds his Lotte's power too spent
For aiding soul-development.

No! This other, on returning
Homeward, prize in hand,
Satisfied his bosom's yearning:
(Sir, I hope you understand!)
Said, "Some record there must be
Of this cricket's help to me."

So he made himself a statue,
Marble stood, life-size;
On the lyre, he pointed at you,
Perched his partner in the prize;
Never more apart you found
Her, he throned, from him, she crowned.

That's the tale; its application?
Somebody I know
Hopes one day for reputation
Through his poetry that's—Oh,
All so learned and so wise
And deserving of a prize!

If he gains one, will some ticket
When his statue's built,
Tell the gazer "Twas a cricket
Helped my crippled lyre, whose lilt
Sweet and low, when strength usurped
Softness' place in the scale she chirped?"

"For as victory was highest,
While I sang and played,
With my lyre at lowest, highest,
Right alike,—one string that made
"Love" sound soft was snapt in twain,
Never to be heard again.

"Had not a kind cricket fluttered,
Perched upon the place
Vacant left, and duly uttered
"Love, Love, Love," where'er the bass
Asked the treble to atone
For its somewhat sombre drone."

But you don't know music! Wherefore
Keep on casting pearls
To a poet? All I care for
Is—to tell him that a girl's
"Love" comes aptly in when gruff
Grows his singing. (There, enough!)

RESIGNATION.

"Resignatio quæ dedit."—HORACE.

As despair is said to be the courage of
the coward, and as bloom and vigour,
while they last, are even as beauty to
youth, so is resignation the fortitude of old
age. What dignity ennobles the resignation
depleted by Wordsworth, when, after
dwelling with prideful rapture on the past
hours, when river, hill, stream were
appalled in celestial light, do, he calmly
speak—

"These joyous raptures have for ever flown!"
Resignation may lack the buoyant wing
of hope; but she has more bone and sinew,
and more endurance of life's bitter dis-
appointment. A heart resigned is proof
against the sickness of hope delayed.

Resignation is not the virtue of youth,
in early life a longing for action is a dis-
turbance no less than of physical health.
A dweller at 20 will be a fainter at 80,
and in old age will be characterised not by
resignation but by apathy, which is quite
a different quality. There is a healthy
discontent, which appeals to the judgment,
and sometimes receives the sanction it ex-
pects. It leads to action and enterprise.
I honour, not blame, the English traveller
who could not enjoy his dinner till his
landlady had scolded a picture hung awry;
and I share, candid reader, a much more
unfriendly spirit than "You have been cruel,"
says Arrivagut to Belarino, "and held in a

stock of images; you can discourse. But
what shall we be able to do, hereafter, when
rain and wind beat dark December down?"
The comment of the wise old man is "Divine
nature, thyself thou blazest in these two
princely boys." A youth of vigorous en-
terprise can mellow into an old age of resigna-
tion.

We may go still further. In true res-
ignation enters the spirit of action. It is
what Bishop Butler would call an active im-
pression, growing stronger by exercise,
and not a passive impression growing
weaker. There is often more strength of
will shown in a determined resignation
than in a fevered and querulous chafing.
Therefore, he whose life has been passed in
action and whose mental eye has never lost
sight of duty, he who has formed and has
kept up the habit of cutting short vain and
barren regrets, and of addressing himself
to the immediate duty of the hour, whose
word is ever, "What is now to be done?"—is
the man of all others to meet old age, pre-
pared to disarm it of vacuity by the active
culture of resignation. He will not miscall
things, will not vilipend pleasures once
prized; to give way to such peevishness
were a wretched impotence of self-decep-
tion, seen through by all others; but will
reign without depreciation joys that must
now yield place to ease. Honest John
Dryden says well—

"Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,
The power of beauty I remember yet."

The occupation and duty, then, of old
age, as such, is the resolute and unceasing
cultivation of this virtue. Every day brings
its own fresh exaction. What can the
theatre no longer charm? Are the lyre and
pen of the day poor substitutes for even
the memory of Rembrandt and of Macready?
Is modern high music complicated, and the
popular ballad insipid? The change is in
myself; let me hear it in cheerful silence,
and not mar youth's enjoyment by tedious
chronicles of the past. Let me read with
delight and wonder (a pre-Lillywhite crick-
eter) the prowess of the young Australian
knights of the willow, now earning their
spurs in the land of the meadow.

Every first-rate poet seems indirectly to
teach us resignation.

No more, no more—ah! never more on me
That freshness of the heart can fall like dew,
Which out of everything we hear or see,
Extricate emotions, beautiful as new.

Be egotism and even individuality merged
in sympathy with human progress, and my
own pride be concentrated in acquiring the
courage to own (with Partridge) that *Non
sum quæ eram*.

Cowper admonishes us that after a certain
age, not a year, and scarce a month, passes
without robbing us of some grace, or solace,
without drying up some inlet of com-
placency. Daily are the exactions of this
duty of resignation. The eye that once
sought our own with delight is now becom-
ing respectfully tolerant, and calmly be-
nignant; the young eaglet pants to soar.

We see in our corals, but remnants of
themselves, and we scorn to shut our eyes
to the great probability that they see no
more in us. It is a trial to perceive that
we are thought to have outlived ourselves,
and it is a still sharper trial to own that
the thought is not wholly groundless.

Yet against all these "allures and arrows,"
resignation still can shield us. Most of
life's evils resemble the spectre of the Harle-
quinade; walk up to, and confront them,
you see but a magnified reflex of yourself.
Chafing and repining are the greatest of
evils. If we resolve to see things as they
are, and to oppose to them a spirit of re-
signation, gone is their power to embitter
life.—*Australasian*.

THE SPRING VALLEY BREWERY AT YOKOHAMA.

(Japan Gazette.)

The following highly interesting account
of the rise and progress of the Spring Val-
ley Brewery, has been communicated to us—

An instance of the striking success which,
in the majority of cases, attends on well-
directed, persevering industry, was brought
to the notice of the writer in a recent
chance visit paid by him to the extensive
and complete premises occupied by the
Spring Valley Brewery, in the Bluff con-
cession of this port.

As long since as the year 1865, the prob-
ability of a local establishment being able
to supply the beer-drinking community in
Japan with a beverage which might in
great part supplant that so largely im-
ported, suggested itself to two speculative for-
eigners, Messrs. Campbell and Langthorne,
the former English, the latter American.

Entering into an association these two gen-
tlemen selected as the site of their opera-
tions the spot where the present brewery
now stands, and which is admirably adapted
for the purpose they had in view. Here
beer was first brewed in Japan thirteen
years ago; but, either because in those
days the foreign denizens of Yokohama
were so rich or so extravagant as to despise
any but the produce of the famed distan-
tial vats of Burton, Edinburgh, and Dublin,
or because the projectors had not sufficient
knowledge of their art to make their liquor
palatable, or capital enough to work and
wait until it had created a reputation and
a market, they soon abandoned their enter-
prise; and the buildings they had erected
were subsequently pulled down. In 1865,
a third man of business and old resident
in Yokohama, Mr. Hegh, a Dutchman, hav-
ing secured the services of a practical Ger-
man brewer, Mr. E. Wiegand, who in his
home and the United States—especially
San Francisco—had had considerable ex-
perience in his trade, put up on lot No. 48,
Bluff, just above the spot where the Ger-
man Hospital now stands, the necessary
tenements and apparatus for the working of
a brewery on a rather restricted scale. So
successful was his experiment, that the
example he set was soon followed by Mr.
Copeland—a Norwegian—who commenced
in the following year to lay out and organ-
ize a rival establishment on the slope of
the hill leading from the General Hospital
to the village of Honmoku, on the ground
previously occupied by Campbell and Lang-
thorne. His first brew was in January,
1870. In 1869, too, the Hegh venture re-
quiring larger premises, other and more
extensive buildings were erected, by the
projector, on the Bluff lot 68, not far from
his first establishment; and the staff and
plant were transferred to the new location.

From that time the rival breweries contin-
ued in separate operation until June 1876,
when the owners coming to an arrange-
ment entered into partnership, and amal-
gamated the concern, thus virtually creat-

ing for their industry a monopoly which
has since continued in force, and which, it
is but justice to its holders to state, they
have not abused. On the contrary their
customers have probably benefited by their
collaboration, while Messrs. Copeland and Wiegand
have been enabled, by working to-
gether, to devote such outlay of energy and
capital to their joint undertaking, as has
placed them in a position, apparently of
strength sufficient to set any possible fu-
ture competition, except of a kind more
formidable than is likely to arise, at defiance.

All the work of producing the
"Yokohama beer" now so extensively con-
sumed in the open ports, on board the ship-
ping visiting Yokohama, and even in
Shanghai, is now performed at the Spring
Valley Brewery, although the lease of the
other premises on lot No. 68, Bluff, opposite
the General Hospital, has still a couple
of years to run. For a short time after the
agreement came to by the two partners, the
operation of malting was continued in the
latter establishment. One evening, how-
ever, towards the close of last summer,
clouds of smoke commenced to issue from
the roofs and windows, and were quickly
followed by columns of flame. Through
accidental neglect on the part of one of the
native workmen, the shaft of a furnace had
been allowed to take fire, and the blaze was
rapidly communicated to a number of
Bluff residents, and men of native and for-
eign fire brigades, the destruction wrought
was confined to a part of the building first
attacked. At one time, indeed, many of
the frail and combustible cottages in the
neighbourhood were in great danger of igni-
tion; and the people who were living in
them at that time have probably not for-
gotten the dense and acrid smoky volumes
which invaded their dwellings, and provoked
in many cases violent stertoration, an
effect due to the pungency contributed to
the invading vapour by the seething malt.

In the direction of the fishing village of
Honmoku, the last of the Bluff lots bear
the numbers 121, 122, 123, and 124. They
comprise the considerable area of 8,000
tsubo, fenced in, and containing the
advantages of a large pond situated above,
and a moderate sized hill at the back of
the premises. The former is in great part
artificial. It is of circular shape, from six
to ten feet in depth, has in the centre a
miniature island garden, a boat on its
bosom, and abundance of fish in its water.

In the winter frosts it could only be in-
duced to freeze, this little lake would be
the delight and glory of the skaters of the
settlement, and the present are restricted in
the exercise of their evolutions to a small
ice field in the vicinity of the ridge range,
flooded, when the thermometer marks a lower
point than 32° F., nightly by the pro-
prietor, and affording a surface not so
smooth, and hardly larger than, an
ordinary English billiard table. This ex-
aggeration, by the way, does not extend so
far in one direction as Mark Twain's does
in another, when he says that a game at
billiards on an English board is like playing
marbles on a ten acre lot. No particular
beauty is claimed for the pond at present.

It might be compared to a big round pie-
dish with an inverted tea-cup in the middle,
and the surrounding ground is as yet un-
cultivated; but a large reservoir is useful
in collecting and keeping always ready a
valuable motive power, which, when re-
quired, can be employed, for working the
malt-crushing mills and other machinery.

One morning a few months ago, numbers
of the fish were found dead or dying on the
surface of the water, which had been
poisoned by some miscreant during the
night. Some funny philosophers preserved
their lives by the exercise of a laudable in-
genuity. They were observed, in painting
and perspiring numbers, as near as they
could get to the spots in the bank whence
rills of fresh water were trickling into their
domain; and they kept their positions,
constantly imbibing the freshly filtered
fluid, until the bulk of the contents of the
pond was purified or renewed, when they
returned to their subaqueous habitations.

Part of the land between the pool and
the brewery, and close to that part of the
latter where on the first floor is Mr. Copeland's
private residence, is a garden not
yet fully laid out. On its upper fringe we
were shown some Californian apple trees,
introduced by the proprietors with a view
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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
SEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

FELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE

CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Mess, Hotels, Confectioners, Ship's Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN CLOTHS, LAMPS, and all kinds of HOTEL requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance of London reference and addressed to the Office,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

FELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. R. H. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN, AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES. PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS; YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE

—and SARCANTHUS; OLD BROWN

WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW.

DER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,

CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"

printed in seven colours.

28may78 3

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE,

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily China Mail, is published

twice a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a

record of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, con-

tributed in original reports and collected

from the journals published at the various

ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,

Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete

Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage

paid 58 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage

paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY

BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham

Street, not later than the evening before the

departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily

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J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointments to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S. Clocks—for Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing Room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop. Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c. Astronomical Enamelled Clocks, decorated with Wedgwood and other wares, designed to suit any style of furniture; also as bijouterie as applied to Men's and Women's Watches of Extra Strength.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PATENTERS ON TURBET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, AND JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment—

25, OLD BOND STREET.

Established 1749.

5oo78 1w 52t 5oo79

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID
MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

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And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of

Sportmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout Eng-

land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S

Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality

Percussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and

Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-

loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game

at long distances.

And every description of Sporting

Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers

in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

5oo78 1f 13t 31mr79

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These

Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious

drugs, therefore the most delicate can

take them with perfect confidence. Their

beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The

old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-

mended by the most eminent Physicians.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and

their beneficial effects most reliable. I

strongly recommend them in cases of Cough

and Asthma. You are at liberty to state

this as my opinion, formed from many

years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges

in India, I have much pleasure in testifying

to their beneficial effects in cases of Im-

perfect Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial

Affections. I have prescribed them largely,

with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by

all Chemists, in bottles, each having the

words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" en-

graven on the government stamp.

KEATING'S NON BONS OR WORM

TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in

appearance and taste, furnishing a most

agreeable method of administering a most

certain remedy for Intestinal Obstruction,

Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild

preparation, and is especially adapted for

Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-

MISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

5oo78 1w 52t 31mr79

Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

16fe78 1w 52t 16fe79

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes

many valuable remedies for human ailments, it

is a matter of certainty that in all cases where

the system is failing, Phosphorus is

decidedly superior to every other remedy at

present known. It will work effects such as

nothing else will produce, and it possesses the

great advantage of not causing, when its use is

relinquished, the slightest reaction or depres-

sion.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why

is so valuable an element so little regarded and

so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which

can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has

been found in so preparing it that its action may

be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has

been used in alcohol and olive oil, in sulphuric

ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in

several other substances; but however valuable

is has been found in all the hitherto known

methods of its preparation, certain irregular re-

sults have been experienced, which have led

physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and

to employ it only in extreme cases, and after

every other remedy has failed. But a chemical

process has now been discovered, by which its

invaluable action on the human system may be

realised without any of those drawbacks which

previous modes of administration have invariably

produced.

CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold

in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be

generally known that every form where solid

particles of Phosphorus are in combination is

dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the

public should be cautioned against the use of any

preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble

in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,

Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,

DR. BRIGHT'S

PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE

REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER

COMPLAINTS.

MULTITUDES of PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering

from Debility, Nervous and Liver Com-

plaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria,

Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight,

and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c.,

whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR
GAZETTE, for 1867, 1868 and 1869,
 6 Vols.
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE RE-
PORT, 1870 to 1874, 5 Vols. Address
 "W" care of Office of this Paper.
 Hongkong, October 19, 1878. cc20

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavored to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

- 1st.—That Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
- 2nd.—The words "Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
- 3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentees are printed on the label of every case.
- 4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
 NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
 AND ALL
 FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
 In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high Estimation in which Phosphodyne is held is unquestionably due to its administration, in this form. Therefore

ASK FOR

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

And do not be persuaded to take any
 Useless and Possibly Dangerous
 Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also registered in the Chief Cities of the World. Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorized Agents, against any person or persons selling fraudulent imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRUNETTE, British barque, Captain W. Dow. — Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

IMPERATRICE ELIZABETTA, Austrian ship, Capt. Hreglich. — D. Musso & Co.

INDIA, American ship, Capt. O. Patten. — Order.

DON QUIXOTE, American ship, Captain Chas. F. King. — Messageries Maritimes.

RAIFH M. HAYWARD, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. L. B. Doane. — Meyer & Co.

GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key. — Russell & Co.

BREITHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R. Haje. — Melchers & Co.

LORD MACARLAY, British barque, Capt. R. B. Monkman. — Wm. Pustan & Co.

FONTEVAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor. — Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BRETHA MARION, British barque, Capt. G. B. Scarlett. — Gilman & Co.

STRAITHMORE, British steamer, Captain John Rowell. — Wm. Pustan & Co.

SRINAWAY, Brit. barque, Capt. Pringle. — Siemens & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew:—

HERAT, British ship, Captain Chas. Robertson. — Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19, *Peng chow-hai*, Chinese Revenue Cruiser, from a cruise.

Oct. 19, *Fuyue*, Chinese steamer, 920, from Shanghai Oct. 16, General. — O. M. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19, *Norden*, for Swatow.

19, *Diomed*, for London, &c.

19, *Emeralda*, for Manila.

19, *Peng-chow-hai*, for a cruise.

CLEARED.

Tyburnia, for Penang.

Endo, for Newchuan.

Ocean King, for New York.

S. R. Maud, for New York.

Albert Russell, for New York.

Kuan-yung, for Coast Ports.

Yehing, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For *Fuyue*, from Shanghai, 61 Chinese, and 2 European.

DEPARTED.

For *Diomed*, for London, Miss J. D. Clark, and 20 Chinese for St. Petersburg.

For *Emeralda*, for Manila, Messrs F. M. Meis, O. V. Fressel, and A. Narville.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Cargoes.

For *S. S. Gaelic*, sailed October 1st, 1878:—For Yokohama, 4,925 bags Sugar, 50 bundles Rattan, 1,010 pkgs. Iron, and 47 pkgs. Merchandise for San Francisco.

For *Wm. B. Rice*, 363 bags Sugar, 4 boxes Trade Opium, 68 boxes Prepared Opium, 58 pkgs. Tea, 25 cases Silk, and 9,870

pkgs. Merchandise; for Boston, 14 pkgs. Merchandise, and 289 half-chests Tea for Chicago, 1,122 pkgs. Tea; for New York, 18 cases and 258 bales Silk, 72 pkgs. Merchandise, and 200 boxes Tea.
 For *S. S. City of Tokio*, sailed October 15th, 1878:—For Yokohama, 3,878 bags Sugar, 135 bales Gunnies, and 476 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 24,965 bags Rice, 490 bags Beans, 300 bags Coffee, 245 pkgs. Cordage, 37 pkgs. Shellac, 10 bales Gunnies, 4 bales Silk, 2 pkgs. Silk, 95 pkgs. Opium, 210 pkgs. Tea (13,627 lbs.), 162 pkgs. Tea from Amoy (7,012 lbs.), and 3,077 pkgs. Merchandise; for Victoria, 1,094 bags Rice, 50 bags Sugar, 41 pkgs. Tea (2,201 lbs.), 2 pkgs. Opium, and 121 pkgs. Merchandise; for Manzanillo, 12 pkgs. Merchandise; for Acapulco, 15 pkgs. Silk; for La Libertad, 1 pkgs. Silk; for Punta Arenas, 5 pkgs. Tea (279 lbs.), 1 pkgs. Silk, and 28 pkgs. Merchandise; for Panama, 200 bags Rice, 80 pkgs. Tea (3,413 lbs.), 4 pkgs. Opium, 2 pkgs. Silk, and 61 pkgs. Merchandise; for Callao, 55 pkgs. Silk, 27 pkgs. Tea (2,927 lbs.), 2 pkgs. Opium, and 61 pkgs. Merchandise; for Valparaiso, 1 pkgs. Cigars; for New York, 219 bales and 9 cases Silk, 3 pkgs. Silk, and 80 pkgs. Merchandise.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When Name. From.

25, G. B. S., Liverpool

28, Oracle, Liverpool

30, Bristolian (s.), Antwerp

16, Invincible, Penarth

9, Napier, Cardiff

14, Verona, New York

1, Marina, London

14, Emily Chaplin, Cardiff

22, Commissary, Penarth

26, Underwriter, Fortness Monroe

28, Melbrey, London

16, Annie Bow, Newcastle (s.s.w.)

16, Lorimer, Newcastle (s.s.w.)

17, Leucadia, Newcastle (s.s.w.)

18, Sydenham, London

21, Stant, Antwerp

27, Pilgrim, Cardiff

28, Abbey Cooper, Antwerp

30, Sumarilde, Hamburg

31, Chamer, Cardiff

1, Bury St. Edmunds, Penarth

7, Alfredo, Cardiff

9, Urania, Penarth

10, Corea, London

11, Lota, Cardiff

16, Friedrich, Cardiff

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal:—

Glenearn, Cyphrena.

Glenroy, Argyl.

Flintshire.

Sailing Vessels.

James Shepherd.

At Liverpool.

Orestes (s.), Antwerp (s.)

Cadiz (s.), Cilurnum.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—

For *Yohung*, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday, the 21st inst.

For NEW YORK.—

For ship *S. R. Meade*, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 21st inst.

For MANILA.—

For barque *Brunette*, at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 21st inst.

For SAIGON.—

For *Pernambuco*, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the 25th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—

For *Strathmore*, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the 25th inst.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdett; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11. Evening 4. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the third Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month. —Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson, Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Le Sam Yuch. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8 a.m. Presiding, at 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Kwintling* leaves for Coast Ports.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, October 24:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

THURSDAY, October 31:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, November 1:—

Noon.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, November 4:—

Claims against the Estates of Chan Woong Tong, Tam Aohai, Thomas Hart, Wm. Shannon, Alfred Wm. Matchett, Lee Ah Lo, Ahnau, Maean, Alex. Campbell, Wong Yow, Leong Kin, and Wm. Dunphy, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Dispensary is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.

DEATH.

At Chefoo, on the 5th Oct., Miss LYDIA M. FAY, for 28 years a Missionary of the American Episcopal Church in China.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

It is to be hoped that the highly satisfactory figures in regard to the state of trade in this Colony, placed before the Legislative Council by Mr. Hennessy on Tuesday, are a little more reliable, so far as they represent actual facts, than His Excellency's famous criminal statistics. The latter, while their literal accuracy was not questioned, were certainly most misleading with respect to the point they were brought forward to prove, namely, that the criminal state of this Colony had, for a decade previous to the arrival of Mr. Hennessy in Hongkong, been gradually getting worse and worse. If this were true, although no old resident in the Colony could possibly believe it, His Excellency unfortunately has not been able to prevent our attaining the climax, for it is generally admitted we have reached a climax in the prevalence of crime here at the present moment. It is true that His Excellency might argue that he has been able to carry out only a portion of his schemes, and that in an imperfect manner, in the face of the strong opposition encountered here to his proposed innovations; and that he is not responsible for the occurrence of outside and accidental circumstances, which have been advanced from various quarters as reasons for the increase of crime here. But looked at in any way, it is obvious that we could not be in a much worse position in regard to crime than we are at the present moment had we continued under the faulty administration of former Governors, while most people believe that were Government House still occupied by Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Wing-lock street affair, and the existing alarm on the part of householders, would never have occurred. The report of the humane tendencies of His Excellency the Governor was spread far and wide among the Chinese criminal class, and how far a policy of that kind would have succeeded under any circumstances is, we think, indicated, in some measure, by the fact that rascaldom was never more active or daring in Hongkong than it has been during the last six months. The increased vigilance of the police; the moon; or the indignation that found expression at the late public meeting, seems to have had a considerably dampening effect upon the rascaldom among and around us, few or no house robberies having now been reported for some time past.

Among the most surprising of the statistics of His Excellency were those relating to the postage revenue. "Another item in which our revenue has increased," said His Excellency, "is that of postage. The actual receipts in the twelve months of 1877 amounted to \$62,675. That would give us for the nine months of this year \$47,000. But instead of that we have got in the nine months \$68,000; so that we have actually received in the nine months of the present year more than we did in the twelve months preceding it." If this statement be true our Postmaster General ought to be called upon for an explanation, for he has systematically led the public, in his reports of the last year or two, to believe that the postage revenue of the Colony must inevitably decline. For instance, in recommending, in a special report in August 1876, that the Colony should enter the Postal Union, Mr. Lister stated that the actual contribution of \$3,180 would "nearly swallow up the \$20,000 per annum at which the net profit of the Post Office might be estimated, but when the Postal Union scheme was fairly established he did not believe there would be a Post Office anywhere making any considerable profit, and it was not likely that Hongkong would be allowed to go on making any. Again, in writing a report in the early part of last year, Mr. Lister used the observation that "Revenue is in all probability a thing of the past" and every one will remember the resignation with which the Legislative Council, in passing the vote for the annual contribution of \$3,180 to enable the Colony to enter the Postal Union, viewed this, as it was regarded, sacrifice on the part of the Government for the benefit of the community. The Postmaster General has also, for several years past, reported a

decrease in the revenue, last year the decrease being over \$30,000. How happens it then that His Excellency is able to report that the Postal revenue of the first nine months of the present year is more than that for the whole of the preceding twelve months? Surely there must be some mistake in these figures.

In the course of the last meeting of the Council, His Excellency, referring to the question of prison discipline, promised to lay upon the table a number of despatches relating to the prison, and he added the somewhat significant remark that: "we must deal with the matter like men of business, and we have to face the requirements of the Colony and those of the Secretary of State." A select committee is to be appointed shortly to consider the whole law relating to prisons here, and His Excellency will doubtless make some interesting disclosures on the matter. We learn that two medical gentlemen, who were requested in April or May last to enquire into the question of flogging on the back, have, after a lengthened investigation, sent in their report recommending that flogging on the back with a cat (without knots) should be resumed. If we are rightly informed as to the names of these two gentlemen, they are certainly well qualified to make such enquiry, and we trust that His Excellency will now show as much alacrity in returning to the legitimate method of punishment as he was to abandon it on the representations of a single personage.

CHINESE NOTES.

In our issue of Oct. 12 for "Address the Governor-General as their Emperor" read "address the Governor-General as their superior."

In Peking one volume of a book is called 本; several volumes in a cover 套; and the whole work 部. In Canton one volume is called 部 or, less frequently 本; the volumes are never arranged in covers containing three or four volumes, and the whole work is called 套. In Foochow one volume is called 本 and the whole work 部. Thus many persons form an idea that the Chinese have no clear idea whether they mean a volume, a case, or a complete work.

What is wanted in speaking to a Chinese is his "personal equation" by which the value of his words may be gauged. Again in Peking we talk of so many 屋 to a 房, whilst in Canton so many 房 go to a 屋. In Foochow again the 厝 is subdivided into 房. The personal pronoun "he" or "she" differs widely in these three dialects; Cantonese, and Foochow respectively, to the absolute exclusion of any other term.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Royal English Opera Company reproduce "Genevieve de Brabant" at the City Hall Theatre to-night.

THE Government Gazette of to-day contains the report of the Governor's speech at the meeting of the Legislative Council, and the Gael and Treasury returns relating to the same.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Cricket Match set down for this afternoon (Fleet v. Club) was brought to a rather abrupt termination, and has been postponed till a future day.

We learn that a telegram has been received in the Colony, stating that the inhabitants of Timor, having risen against the Portuguese authorities and delivered the island over to the Dutch, the Dutch flag has now been hoisted on all the forts.

A NUMBER of Chinese Bills were picked from the pocket of a Chinaman whilst gaping, to-day, at a man exposed in the stocks in the Queen's Road near the Central Market. The police have secured both the thief and the bills, and would be glad to find the owner.

A COOLIE was run over this morning by the Insurance Company's Engine opposite the Naval Yard. One of the poor fellow's legs was badly cut, the calf being nearly torn off and the bone laid bare. He was put into a chair by Sergt. Dufoure of the Naval Police, and conveyed to the Tung Wah Hospital.

THE vessel which we mentioned in our issue of the 17th, as having been seen on shore at Breaker Point proves to be the German brig *Peri*. The German man-of-war *Fregate* has been to the scene of the catastrophe in order to render assistance, but found that all hands were safely on shore, and that the vessel was a hopeless wreck. The *Peri* has been on the coast for a long time.

We learn that Mr. H. D. Wodehouse has been appointed Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police during the remaining months in which Mr. Creagh is likely to occupy the magisterial bench. As Mr. Wodehouse has already had some experience of this office we presume that the appointment, though very temporary in its nature, will tend

somewhat to aid the efficiency of the Police Force.

An alarm of fire was given about 6 o'clock this morning. It appears that the policeman on duty in the neighbourhood observed smoke issuing from the windows of a coal godown belonging to Messrs Sassoon & Co. at Wanchi, and he at once gave the alarm. The engines proceeded to the scene as soon as possible, and it was then found that the coals in the godown had only commenced to smoulder. A quantity of water was thrown into the building and coobles were set to work to remove the coal. The large engines then left and a hand engine was held in readiness in case any fresh outbreak of the fire occurred.

THE Chinese Revenue Cruiser *Peng-chow-hai* (Captain Palmer) left port this afternoon, to see if any further traces could be found of the ill-fated wreck and crew of the *Li-chi*. It appears that the schooner was lost near Sankao (not Lantau, as we were at first informed), one of the Lema Islands, and that the two survivors have described very accurately the scene of the disaster. The unfortunate vessel was, it is said, soudding before the gale of the 8th, when a following sea rose and swept the pilot and man at the wheel from the deck in an instant, the result being that she broached to, and in a few minutes filled and went down. For fifty-four hours the two Chinamen are said to have been at the mercy of the waves, though lashed to a boat (which was bottom up). They were picked up on the 10th, and taken to Macao, where they arrived on the 16th. After they had given what information they could to Captain Palmer, they were sent on to Canton. It is to be feared that no more will ever be learnt of the *Li-chi* and her popular young captain.

OUR advoers from Amoy are still warlike—so much so that we almost shrink from publishing them in all their thrilling details. We mentioned some time since that muscular forces had lately been asserting itself there in a manner which is not creditable to any intelligent civilized community; but fresh developments of this disreputable sort of thing are still being brought to light by the self-named "limited circle of respectability" at that port. Surely ample powers are placed in the hands of H. B. M.'s Consul at Amoy for meeting or even extinguishing such rowdy elements in foreign society; and as it would appear to be high time that strong measures were taken to preserve the fair fame of Koolang, such a course might fairly be suggested. There is, however, a certain charm distinguishable arising from the variety given to those lawless proceedings so far as the victims are concerned. The last man who enjoyed the privilege of getting his head broken was a Chinaman, not a foreigner; and it is even said that it is almost unsafe to go out now at night, unless one's head be hard as a barber's block! Truly the next steamer may bring us intelligence of an indignation meeting having been held, "to consider the insecurity" of the Concession. Whether or not such a gathering will be held in the open air, and whether or not the ring, if formed, would embody all the "circle of respectability" of the Settlement, we cannot as yet divine. But while we await events, it may not be unreasonable to draw the British Consul's attention to the odour which Amoy is attaining among the "circle of respectability" outside of his jurisdiction.

In continuation of the remarks we made lately in reference to the treatment of our merchant seamen afloat, and the causes which tend to breed such an amount of discontent and insubordination, we would now call attention to what we termed the third cause—viz., the absence of any thought or attention being paid to providing recreation for the men. With this we would couple the want of attention which is paid to their housing. What we previously said referred more particularly to the mixed nature of the crews, and the quality of the food and coobles; but given a good supply of food, a good cook, and a crew of one nationality, it still becomes necessary that some attention should be paid to providing recreation for the men; and they should not

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Borneo, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, Brindisi, &c.	Via Hongkong, or Japan, &c.
Letters, —	22	26
Registration, —	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10

Aspinwall (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Hayti (N.B.), Mexico (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), Salvador (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.):—

Letters, —	16	34	38
Registration, —	None	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, —	30	46	50
Newspapers, —	6	6	8
Books & Patterns, —	14	10	12
Registration, —	None	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.B.), New Zealand:—

Letters, —	16	18	20
Registration, —	12	12	12
Newspapers, —	4	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	6	8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters, —	34	38
Newspapers, —	4	6
Books & Patterns, —	8	10
Registration, —	None	None

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24, by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, —	2	8	2	2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Forts of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, —

Letters, —	4	8	2	2
Registration, —	8	8	2	4

Between the above by Contract Mail, —

Letters, —	8	8	2	4
Registration, —	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 21 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unfastened.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unfastened; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, — i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, — may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters are authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, — but such articles only, — may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of fluff or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post: viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, seeds of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters — except those to and through Australia — from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fuzhou, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila on the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obnoxious in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondents for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First-Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi, by British Packet, for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.: Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—
In the S.W. Monsoon.
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use other waxes or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the same of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom,
Up to £2, ———— 18 cents.
" 25, ———— 36 " "
" 50, ———— 64 " "
" 100, ———— 72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25, ———— 15 cents.
" 50, ———— 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

* Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Oct. 18, 1878.

Letts. Page.	Letts. Page.
A Fook	1
Ainsbury, Capt.	1
Alexander, Harry	1
Almeida, Rio d'	1
Aly Myan	1
Annis, Wm.	1
Atak Myan	1
Ayova	1
Barrue, Morris	1
Baugman, G. E.	1
Beal, Miss	1
Berclintz, Wm.	1
Bernard, Emile	1
Black, Geo.	1
Blacklock, John	1
Blackland, Y. T. 2	1
Bosello, L.	1
Book, Capt.	1
Brooking, A. C.	1
Brown, Camp- bell, Sir	1
Bryde, Capt.	1
Bugnell, Saml. C.	1
Butcher, J. B.	1
Cheng, Loong	1
Church, II. E.	1
Ciatland, Mons. J.	1
Cross, Mrs. S. J.	1
Cunlia, Caro- lina da	1
Duchin, Paul	1
Duchin, Moser.	1
Dumont, J.	1
H. L.	1
Evans, James S.	1
Fox, Madam	1
French, Capt.	1
Gaby, John	1
Garslin, Major	1
H. C.	1
H. Chns. E.	1
Howard, Mr.	1
Howard, Mrs.	1
Hutes, Arthur	1
Lamerton, Harry	1
Larsen, Andrew	1
Levis, S.	1
Loya, Robt. R.	1
Lyons, J. B.	1
Loch, Thomas	1
Lone, J.	1
Lunston, W.	1
Luz, Ellarida da	1
MacKenzie, Capt.	1
Martin, R.	1
Morrison, James	1
Moss, Mrs.	1
Moss, Miss	1
Ellen Pane	1
Nee Tong Siow	1
Parko, D.	1
Parlin, J. H.	2
Patterson, Mrs. H. I.	1
Pembroke, Frank	1
Pilo, Mrs.	1
Rayden, W. M.	1
Richards, Samuel	1
Richmond,	1
Andrew	1
Roche, John	2
Ryan, Capt.	1
Sam Wah	1
Sams, W. F. B.	1
Schilo, Pietro	1
Stott, Rev. G.	1
Sheather, C. H.	1
seaman	1
Stewart, Capt.	1
Swinney, E.	1
Taffell, William	1
Tai Afat	1
Talbot, Cap. Fred.	1
Tanner, J. B.	1
Thiel, John F.	1
Thomson, Alex.	1
carpenter	1
Tongoi, (Chino)	1
Walsh, Jas., Jr.	1
Ward, Miss Hartley	1
Whetton, Chas.	1
Whitlow, Ch.	1
Wing Lee, Miss.	1
Winters, Miss G.	1
Wright, James	1
Young, T., Mr.	1

